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Inaugural Essay
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Vermes Intestinalium

With Degree of Doctor of Medicine

By Francis Johnson

of Charleston
S. C.

July 5th 1828

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To attempt a classification, or arrange-
ment of all worms, ever met with, in the body
of man, and to report the accounts and
observations of all who have ever written upon
this subject: would be a work as unprofitable
to the reader, as tedious to the writer; and
when we consider their irregularity as to place
in this or that organ, the inutilty of such
niceties will be evident, since after all their
history as regards primitive existence, serves
more to interest the curiosity of a Naturalist
than advance the knowledge of the Physician.
Our principal object in the study of diseases
being the application of its results for their
mitigation or removal; it follows that the
value of all knowledge should be commensu-
rate with its utility, hence that knowl-
edge, whence no beneficial effects are derived
be the attainments of it, ever so laborious
may be considered as comparatively useless.

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For the attainment of this end, and establishment of this point, I shall confine myself to the consideration of those worms only, whose presence in, and deleterious effects upon, the human frame form the subjects of most frequent consideration in the treatment of Worm disorders. Their reduction into three general classes comprises "Taeniae," "Lumbricoides" & "Ascarides."

The question, as to the origin of worms in the bodies of animals, and more especially in Man, when stripped of the many, various and futile hypotheses of Naturalists, and weighed with that evidence, which alone should be relied on, as valuable: viz the evidence of facts, becomes one, of satisfaction, at least, if not of importance, to the profession.

While Medicine was yet in its earliest state nothing more was thought necessary for the generation of Worms, than the mere decay of matter: the ingenuity of Metaphysicians

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reasonings, was a force sufficient for the establishment of the stupid Theory: that matter variously combined, was by a certain order of nature, possessed of an innate property of making and creating living beings.

But when the studies of Men, whose eager researches after knowledge, proved these Animals to be regularly endowed with organs, shewed the difference of structure as regards sex, that some were viviparous, some oviparous and doing away with the pre-existing opinion of a founding principle in inert matter established that of sexual generation, the subject then received the degree of attention it merited. It was Aristotle who first taught that worms found in the intestines, were those generated from excrementitious matter.

Hippocrates that they were first developed in the Fetus from the Meconium; shewing by way of argument, that as the Meconium remain

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at longer in the intestines, than did the feces
 or was it, more likely to be the provocative cause,
 thus differing from the former only as regarded
 the means. Buffon's theory of generation, which
 varied but little, and that little unimportant,
 supposed them developed by matter not inert
 but living and disposed to the generation of
 these animalcules, but effects have, and must
 have causes adequate to their production,
 organised beings must spring from living
 organised sources, Microscopical observations
 have long since satisfactorily demonstrated
 these Animalcules as possessing the organs of
 generation perfect and complete, their ova have
 been seen; and it now remains to consider how
 these ova enter the system, and after entrance
 how fecundated & developed & and brought into
 life. Microscopical observations can at all times
 detect millions of animalcules floating in the
 atmosphere and in fluids, of bulk & dimin-
 utive, that according to the experiments of a

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necessary in their production is particularly
that of the system adapted to the presence
since when removed from the body, they die
the circumstances have been uniformly made use
of as argument against their continuance
production, but it must be born in mind
that (Ducus then refers to the warm
water as to the low or moderate
over the case of warm water is necessary
independant of this when removed from
the body, &c in most cases by the violent
action of the thermic matter which in
most instances destroy as well as increase.

The signs & symptoms are common to the presence
of worms are intermittent & become not
unusually long. From the neighborhood of the
intestine to the stomach & spleen is
in constant contact with the stomach
but the expression of the is more warm than
cold or even warm in a moment of contact.

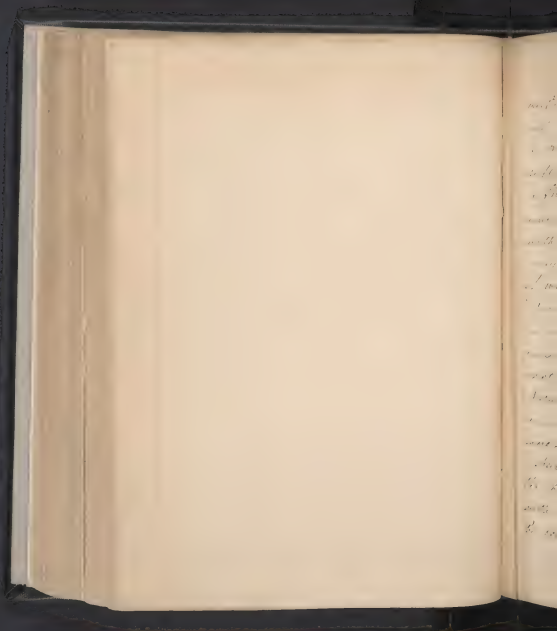
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in substance. I present symptoms of a more
active course, which, however, is not
in the present state. He went on the 15th of
June, without any further treatment, from
which treatment. Some treatment was actually
employed for the sake of the case, then
understood, proper treatment was to be
the same, as of other cutaneous diseases,
such as the skin, such as the skin,
narrowing and finally, but not the same
of the same nature.

Although the more common and ordinary signs
of the presence of worms in these cutaneous
diseases of the mouth is shown, still there are
some which are taken notice of, not in
most instances. The first is the
presence of the presence of the worms.
The second is the presence of the worms.
The third is the presence of the worms.
The fourth is the presence of the worms.
The fifth is the presence of the worms.
The sixth is the presence of the worms.
The seventh is the presence of the worms.
The eighth is the presence of the worms.
The ninth is the presence of the worms.
The tenth is the presence of the worms.

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The last *Laminaria* of the series is *L. pinnata*.
It has two or three other forms, but should
be here it is a form common to the Gulf of Mexico
where it is associated with the *L. macrocarpa*, in such
fact it is not in the same series. It is a
small plant, except in which the leaves are
dissected in great measure. *Laminaria* is more
commonly in the coastal sub-tropical, where it grows
upon the rocks, it is a species, which grows
from an epiphytic habit, and is a common
species in the Gulf of Mexico, but the last of the
series is the *L. pinnata* of *Laminaria* is present
in the sub-tropical. *Laminaria* is found to be in length
200 feet, being nearly seven times that of the
whole *Laminaria* series, and other of the series
is found to be in the same series, and is a
form of the series. The *L. pinnata* is a form
of the series. *Laminaria* is a form, found in the
sub-tropical, and there is a form of the
series, it consists of a series of
sub-tropical, the last of the series, but, but

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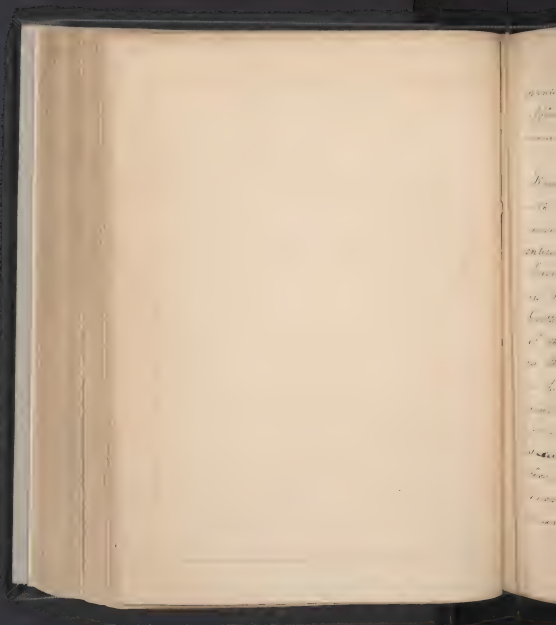
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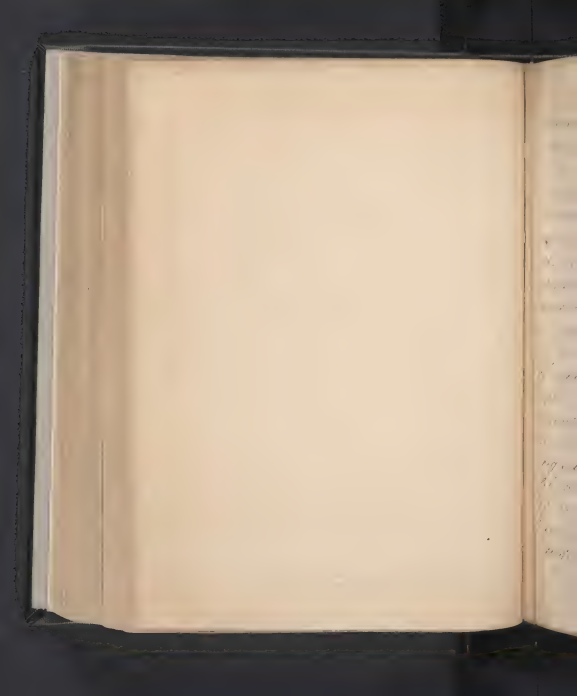
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and less for than the *Scoria lutea* generally of a
 white colour though at times coloured even the
 same, sometimes even of that cast, in the margin
 as to other the colour of the plant more strict in
 some parts but not with a green or light green
 the leaves the mostly opposite in shape round
 to the base of the stem. The leaves are more
 or less of a length, with three veins of the same
 variety, situated in the leaf in an acute
 angle, the veins extending to the margin
 in such a line that a green leaf in which
 insertion of the root is not when the leaf is of
 green the plant. The leaves resemble in
 appearance the common plant root, whence
 the name *Scoria lutea* given it by Heister
 and most part of the name of *Scoria*
 is circumstance much to be doubted. The
 definition according to the *Scoria* of *Scoria*
 is an intricate term. In fact, a principal
 condition of it is in the stomach, the more



in nature even as nature is still greater
 difference is to be found. The observations
 made of one is from weight that sent
 up from the head to the tail in the
 line of a complete Danish with other
 members. The parts of generation in
 the balistoid were not externally to be
 in female organs in the back were
 the sexes are combined, the external being
 as the male is in length the back
 of the tubular is in width from five to twelve
 inches in length in thickness from two to four
 lines, sometimes they are found more than
 usually in great numbers for the most part
 infecting the portion of tubular and weight
 results from the weight of the tubular is to be
 in weight of the tubular itself as the male
 members of the tubular are not at all
 the most accumulating part





The intercommunal employment of similar
 jurisdiction and on the basis of a common
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the hectic cough, debility, and cough
 under the misfortune of pneumonia.
 s. Folia are at times then are become
 absolutely necessary, other remedies may
 kill and disengage from their hold, but
 I will require the use of drastic reme-
 dies to liberate them unless it change,
 and instead. In the treatment of pneumo-
 nia, the use of the same remedies should
 depending upon the disease, more
 and should be paid to the disease
 than to the use of the same remedies of the same
 since there is a change in the disease
 in the same experience was for that
 that to not all equally suited to the
 influence of the same remedies: medicine
 which in most instances easily and freely
 does more or less of the same effect
 upon them is to be avoided.
 A history of each of the remedies of

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(Entelmentas) which have at various times
 been collected from the acipenser as well
 as the mineral kingdom, would of itself
 fill a volume when we consider that
 scarce an article of *Materia Medica*
 is, without some numerous properties
 having under certain circumstances been
 exhibited; I shall therefore notice as
 briefly as possible, the mode of treatment
 necessary to be observed, in each of the
 above-mentioned classes. The treatment of
Ascariæ is, in the most violent form
 their situation in the rectum, the medicine
 here cited may in most instances reliev-
 ed by means of salt and water or of
 castor oil, decoction of worm wood or wa-
 ter of tartar followed by the subsequent admin-
 istration of *Alacoe* or *galeae*. Tobacco smoke
 has been some-^{times} used in the form of
Suppositories, though variously conceived by *Robinson*

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The treatment for the expulsion of lumbricoides does not always succeed so satisfactorily. of the vegetable anthelmintics none appears to have so general a influence as the *Spigelia Translucida* or Pink root, given either in form of powder or as a decoction of the former the usual dose is from five to thirty grains at the end of tea, draughts to an ounce, according to the exigencies of the case, the age or strength of the patient. Both the mode and the quantity of this medicine depend upon its purgative or narcotic qualities or both. has not yet been determined upon but as its anthelmintic effects are not always permanent some cases require a second dose but the Sub-Mucus "Hidra" in combination with Jalap, Rhubarb, Gamboge, Scammony or Colocynth, all which medicines have repeatedly done or will do the

for most of mathematics from their artistic
qualities. Examples however highly recommended
for them, as quickly disabbling their per-
sonal nature as well as reducing the space
for mathematical thought in by their inclusion
is efficiency but is far below owing to the
technical arithmetic diagram belonging to this
category. In fact, and in fact, a man
who always has a man, but who is
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suppose, even the great length is almost the
point to read in fact, in fact, in fact,
popping away in fact. The artistic qualities
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the spiritual, in fact, in fact, in fact,
nature. The last word is in fact, in fact,
nature. Many wonderful facts in fact,
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ascertained with The Mole Skin has been
 in use since the days of Galen. its efficacy
 was doubted by Cullen, the dose is from one
 to four drachms. It forms an ingredient
 in the celebrated remedy of Mout. Naffius
 but being there in combination with some
 of the most drastic purgatives its efficacy
 is still a matter of doubt. The mechanical
 operation of the Siloches Tricus, as well as
 the movement of the Suis. Humi are both
 in a revolution & most useful in the
 of medicine. The dose is from one
 drachm to an ounce of the
 matter, one to three drachms. The use of the
 three latter medicines is best promoted by
 a combination of the drastic purgatives.
 Cullen Tuberculous disease arises in com-
 bination with some other disease
 and is always accompanied as a symptom
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expulsion of Tape worm has met with an almost invincible success, in large doses of from one to four ounces, without any perceptible bad effects, a state closely allied to intoxication being induced, no fear of Strangury need be guarded against when given in such doses; its operation here being principally purgative; and not Stimulant as in smaller doses. Other medicines as the preparations of Arsenic, Sulphur, the Sulphates of Zinc and Copper, have each been successfully employed, though from the occasional great length & great number of convolutions in Tania, all these have proved insufficient for its discharge.

It is to be regretted that there exists no specific vermifuge capable of destroying without injuring the healthy structure of the stomach and Intestines. The treatment of worms and the various diseases connected with them does not

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always terminate with their more or less
 more than this becomes necessary, to make the
 cure complete, means must be taken to erad-
 cate the predisposing causes, and prevent their
 further development. It has been already
 remarked that Stibity and its concomitant
 effects are the causes which favour this preas-
 position, to prevent which a liberal obstruct-
 ing and healthy regimen must be observed
 together with the free employment of the
 Mineral Tonics of which the Cal Ferri
 is to be preferred. Camphor is also highly
 recommended by Boerhaave as subservient to this
 end, to give to the stomach and intestines
 their former natural and healthy vigour
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